Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, ——— "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.* ——— Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 6, 1842. { NUMBER 78.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES*,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES*:

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

JOB PRINTING.

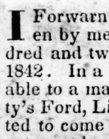
WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

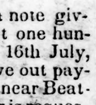
in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

MEDICINES, &C.,



LOW FOR CASH.



THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection. C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...tlsJ

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel. B. BRYAN & BRO.,

Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

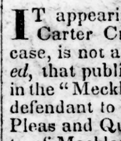
I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜



Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of disposing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tml

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the pla intiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [75]

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE GRAVE OF A FRIEND AND OF AFFECTION.

Our horse Rolla, whose long silken tail just escape the ground, and whose finely arched neck and sleek, plump sides, are the envy of horse-lovers, and the pride of his owner—our horse Rolla, who has grown old, not grey, in our service, shares with us, also, the pleasure and the pride of an airing in the country, as often as it is convenient for both, or suitable for one to ride alone.

In one of these jaunts a few months since, passing along Turner's lane, we saw the northern gate of the Cemetery open, and as we, (both Rolla and ourself) were in a contemplative mood, (horses never ruminate,) we turned into the city of the dead, to see what there was for reflection in all that wide abode where, within a few years, marble columns, broken shafts, simple enclosures, and modest headstones, have sprung up, as if one half the world living, were expressing its gratitude to the other half dead.

Passing leisurely along one of the smooth avenues of the place, gazing at this inscription, an admiring that sculpture, and looking for the nook that might contain us and ours, we saw leaning over a newly sodded grave, a female form. It was impossible, we thought, to pass without disturbing, or to pause without an appearance of improper curiosity. We therefore turned back, and urged Rolla, (we never spur nor strike the beast,) towards another place of egress; and as we passed out of the gate, we saw the face of the young woman moistened with tears, but not disturbed with excessive grief. A mournful reminiscence appeared to hang upon her brow, but there was, beneath a ray of hope, that seemed to create a rainbow beauty on the sorrow-token above. We could not understand the expression. The solitude of the visit seemed to forbid the thought that a widow, a mother, or a sister, was mourning there; and the tranquility of the features was against the supposition that blighted love had come to offer itself at the grave of the fallen one. That which would, under *such* circumstances, have dictated solitude, would, in that solitude, have promoted overpowering grief. Busy as we were with suppositions to solve the mystery, we scarcely entertained a hope that we should arrive at any just conclusions.

Shortly after one of the recent violent rains, we turned again into the burying place, and our attention was arrested by the effects of the storm upon a grave the very one over which we had seen the young woman leaning. The neat sodding had been torn away, and the injury was so recent, that the requisite repairs could not have been applied. We paused then to read the record upon the head stone. It was a simple statement, that William—had died at the age of twenty three; and the esteem of a few associates—for he was without relatives—had made his burial honorable, and added to the statement of his name and age a record of their esteem for his social virtues, and their hopes of his future happiness. A small piece of paper was protruding from the earth. We drew it out. It was a roll, containing a lock of hair and one or two ornaments. The paper bore also the name of both the giver and the receiver of these articles. We noticed the latter, and made a minute of it in our pocket book. Then deepening the hole in the grave to a considerable extent, we deposited the paper, the hair, and the jewelry, and then filled in the earth so that the new sodding should safely cover all beneath.

It was not until within a few days that we obtained a solution of the mystery of the female's visit, and then it was through a marriage notice in our columns containing the young woman's name.—We instituted inquiries, and learned enough to satisfy us that when we saw her at the grave, she was taking her farewell, not of her lover, but her love. A new light had arisen upon her heart; and as the sources of the former illumination had ceased, she had come to dismiss from her bosom every lingering beam.

To no others could she entrust the *tokens* of affection she had received; and so she deposited them all with the remains of him with whom they were connected, and while she did that, she deposed, also from its seal in her bosom, the image which now no longer had an object to be represented.

Beautiful was the sense of propriety which animated her heart. All that the dead might have asked in reason, had thus been paid—all that the *living* desired in the new covenant which *they* formed, was now secured. No shadow of a former idol lay across her heart. Scarcely lingered there a remnant of the odors from the incense which had been offered. She had come to make clean a bosom, upon which new affections were to rest—upon which new confidence was to lean. And she arose, and went forth from that grave, with tears that the living would have pardoned, had he known the origin—with a smile that the dead would have blessed, had he looked down upon the scene. And henceforth her leanings are to life. And should the current of affection be checked a moment by memory, it will be but to gather new force for its progress, new powers to bless and fertilize.

From the Georgia Argus.

SPLENDID GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

The subscriber will exhibit his inimitable collection of paintings, for a few evenings, at the Courthouse in Columbus, consisting of a vast variety of works, from the pencils of the first Artists; among which are the following, which have been considered by amatures unrivalled by anythiug of the kind that has ever been seen in this country.

1. *The great Whig meeting in Baltimore*, with exact likenesses of the distinguished personages who attended that meeting. In the foreground are seen Messrs. Clay, Tyler, and Webster, in close embrace, over whom waves a banner with this inscription—"BANK—TARIFF, and NULLIFICATION. THE WHIGGIO COONICAL PILLARS OF THE REPUBLIC. *United we stand divided we fall.*" In the back ground are seen Van Buren, Calhoun, Benton, and others, scampering down a hill with a pack of Coons and a hundred Cider barrels after them.

2. *Brother Jonathan with the* BOTTS; Doctors Clay, Ewing, Badger, and others, all with smilling faces, endeavoring to pursuade him to take the *Biddle Tincture.* He exhibits great nausea and doubt; Clay whispers to Dr. Ewing to change the name of the Tincture to the *Fisical Drops.* It is done accordingly, without success. In the background, are seen Van Buren, Calhoun, Benton, and others, peeping over the fence, with countenances expressive of hope, fear and joy. Van says to Calhoun, "John, you know him better than I do; will he take it?" To which John replies, "*It's an important crisis*, and I think he perceives it. If he takes it, he is a dead man and his country ruined. I don't think he'll take it. The Coons and Cider barrels are gone; I think we may venture up to the patient."

3. *The heading of Captain Tyler.* This is a master-piece. Dr. Clay is seen on a large white charger, giving orders to the huntsmen, who dash to their posts with great speed; all except Webster who can't mount his horse. In the foreground, Capt. Tyler breaks from a Coon-thicket, knocks down Crittenden, Ewing, Badger and others, who quit the hunt in a great rage. In the middle-ground he is seen issuing from the VETO DEFILE with six Beagles in hot pursuit; the old Coon-dog of Georgia a head. The Captain now makes to a *pop'lar* grove, where the whole pack get into a hornet's nest and give up the chase. The head-dog gets badly stung.

4. *The Huntsman and Hounds all lost*, and yelping about *pop'lar* grove, in great distress.

5. *Mr. Clay's Valedictory thesis delivered.* A touching scene.

6. *Meeting of the Whig Convention in Milledgeville*, with an exact likeness of old Torquato, reconciling Nullification and the Protective system!! He has "a summer rose" in his hand that is completely withered.

7. *Grieve & Orme hoisting the Clay flag.*—This is an affecting scene. They are manifestly in great agony of mind. "Mr. Grieve," says the last, "don't you think we are pushing this matter a little too far?" The first puts his hand to his bosom, says nothing, but makes signs to put it up, and hide all the old files of the Recorder.

POMPONIOUS ATTICUS.

A Rich Scene.—The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between the judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam.

Judge. "What is your native language?"

Witness. "I pe no native: I's a Doochman."

Judge. "What is your mother tongue."

Witness. "O, fader say she pe all tongue."

Judge. In an irritable tone—"What language did you first learn? what language did you speak in the cradle?"

Witness. "I tid not speak no language in te cradle at all, I only *cried in Dooch.*" Then there was a general laugh in which the judge, jury and and audience joined. The witness was interrogated no further about his native language.

FARMERS IN

1742.	1842.
Man to the plough;	Man tally-ho;
Wife to the cow;	Miss piano;
Girl to the yarn;	Wife silk and satin;
Boy to the barn;	Boy Greek and Latin;
And your rents will be netted.	And you'll all be *Gazetted.*

☞ "I say Pat," said a Yankee to an Irishman, who was digging in his garden, "are you digging, out a hole in that there onion bed?" "No," sayed Pat, "I am digging out the earth and leaving the hole."

Anecdote.—A soldier in the American army, in the late war, being unfortunately surprised at a game of cards, by a sergeant, who owed him an old grudge, was carried before the Colonel of the Regiment that he might be punished for gaming, against which general orders was very severe. The soldier being asked what he had to say in his defence, replied, that having been relegiously educated, and instructed in the Bible by his parents, and his pay so small, that with the greatest economy, he had not been able to save enough to buy one, and had therefore purchased and old pack of cards for a few dollars of one of his comrades, which not only served him for a Bible, but made a most excellent almanac besides. Then taking out the cards he proceded thus:—When I see a one, it reminds me there is but one God; a two, of the father and son; a three, of the father, son and holy ghost; a four calls to my remembrance the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; a five, the five wise and five foolish virgins; a six, that in six days God created the heavens and the earth; a seven, that the seventh was to be left holy; an eight, of righteous persons that were preserved, viz: Noah, his wife, his sons, and a nine, the nine unclean lepers that were cleansed by our Saviour; a ten, the ten commandments; reminds me of queen Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of King Solomon; and the kingdom of Heaven. The Col. told him "That" replied he, "I shall remember from this time, when I am tempted to think of the sergeant, I will think of the sergeant's honor." I don't know whether he is there or not, but I am sure he is not. The story is continued as follows: A number of dots on the paper, which in a few days are there were no cards there are in a year, but there are in a year 52 hundred cards there are in a year, but there are in a year 52 hundred cards there are in a year, but there are in a year 52 hundred

From the Richmond Enquirer

THE TARIFF BILL.

Our readers will share our surprise, when they come to learn, that the House of Representatives have again taken up the vetoed Tariff bill, stript of the Distribution feature—and passed it at one heat, in one sitting, on Monday last. All accounts represent the scene to have been one of the most exciting, which was ever exhibited in Congress—the measure so important—the interests which were involved in it so various and contradictory—and the vote so close, and the scale so nicely poised, that on one question it was a tie, and the bill was at one time thrown out by the casting vote of the Speaker. But two of the Whigs, who had hung fire, came forward after the vote was cast, and contrary as it would seem to all parliamentary usage, were admitted to register their votes in favor of the bill. These were a North Carolina Whig, and a Kentucky Whig—Messrs. Stanly and Andrews—one of whom had to abandon the anti-Tariff Prejudices of the South; and the other, the Distribution interests of Mr. Clay. In fine, after a struggle seldom witnessed in a deliberative body, and after a suspense, which only lent further interest to the drama, the bill was sent to the Senate by a majority of *two*.

This bill has now to pass the ordeal, both of the Senate and of the President. Its fate is still uncertain. We have various letters from Washington, and speculations upon the subject. One of these we have given *in extenso*. Our other Correspondents seem equally at a loss to predict the final results. One of them says, "A viler system of plunder was never attempted upon a free and intelligent people, than by the contemplated Tariff. It will not give $12,000,000. A 20 per cent. duty would give over 20 millions. Can the country stand this loss of revenue *for protection*? Look out for another veto." Another Correspondent thinks the bill cannot pass the Senate in its present form, and hopes it may be considerably modified for the better, and that some of the Sou[illegible]enators cannot be drilled to such e[illegible]ill embraces. But *Nous Verrons*.

Upon the merits o[illegible]ll, we cannot hesitate for one moment. [illegible]s been more anxious than we have been—no[illegible] taken more pains to press the passage o[illegible]hich should relieve the embarrassments o[illegible]sury and the distresses of the country. [illegible]ent for an *efficent and sufficient Revenue* [illegible]ly the necessary funds of an econo[illegible]on of the Government. Now, th[illegible]inations" goes little for revenue, and [illegible]rotection. It prohibits importations [illegible]y of articles, and cuts off the receipts o[illegible] from the Treasury. Mr. Clifford de[illegible] "the most stupendous *tax bill*, that ev[illegible]s way into the American Congress." [illegible]oun, in his late celebrated Speech, de[illegible]he Tariff bill of 1828 has, by common [illegible] called the bill of abominations; bu[illegible] was, this—all things considered—is [illegible], in the first place, worse, because [illegible]rous; not that the duties are on an aver[illegible] higher—for they are probable less, by about [illegible]ent. This, it is estimated, will aver[illegible] per cent ad valorem on the eggregate of t[illegible]s; and that averaged, according to the best [illegible]hat I have been able to make, about 46. [illegible]is difference is more than made up by other considerations; and, among them, that allowed long credit for the payment of the duties: this requires them to be paid in cash, which will add to their burden not less than 4 or 5 per cent. Again; there has been a great falling off in prices on almost all articles; which increases, in the same proportion, the rate per cent. on the cost of all specific duties—probably not much less than 50 per cent; which, considering the number and the importance of the articles on which they are laid in this bill, will much more than make up the difference. To these may be added its arbitrary and oppressive provisions for valuing goods, and collecting duties, with the fact that it goes into operation, without notice, immediately on its passage, which would fall heavily on the commercial interest; and the undue weight it would impose on the less wealthy portions of the community, in consequence of the higher duties it lays on coarse articles of general consumption."

Our opposition to this bill is not new—nor is our determination to make war upon it the hasty impulse of the moment. Anxious as we have uniformly been for the passage of an efficient revenue bill, we have never ceased to appeal to the Tariff members of Congress, not only to abandon Distribution, but to relinquish all ideas of an excessive Tariff. We have gone further. We have stated, from time to time, how far many of the Democratic party would be willing to go—how far, even to modify the provisions and for a time to relax the restrictions of the Compromise act itself. Will the reader excuse us for defining our positions, on this subject—and to point out from the past, the course we intend to pursue for the future?

"We suspect, that the Tariff bill now before the Senate cannot pass, even if stripped of its Distribution feature. It is by far too restrictive—in many cases absolutely prohibitory—in almost every case, sacrificing *revenue to protection*."—*Richmond Enquirer, July 26.*

"Whatever be the truth of his other positions, the first one must be false. It is worse than idle—it is a fraud, to assert that the 'Loco Focos will vote for a revenue bill, NEITHER with or withnut the lands.' These whig slangwhangers are seeking to deceive the people, and to irritate the manufacturers by such bold and unfounded assertions. Many of the Democrats, at Washington, are determined, the moment this bill is thrown out, to come forward and pour oil upon the waves. They will, in all probability, propose another bill, to raise a revenue for the support of the Government. They will not discharge their duty to themselves, or to their country, if they shrink from this duty. For one, we are willing to raise the duties beyond 20 per cent.—we would raise them to 25 per cent., or higher."

"Let the foreign invoice, then, be made the basis of the calculation. To carry out this scheme, we would go back upon the track of the Compromise bill, yield back some of its reductions, and take up Mr. Weller's project of re-adopting the duties of the first of June. If necessary to raise sufficient revenues for supporting the expenses of the Government, and avoiding further funded loans, and reducing the debt, we would go back one or two stages in the process of reduction, and allow the augmentation of duties, for a limited and short period. We cannot consent to destroy the credit of our Government, or the energy of our institutions, Congress must not adjourn and leave the treasury empty, and the Government itself disorganized. Let the madcaps, who would rather 'reign in Hell than serve in Heaven'—who would sacrifice the country to their idolatory for Henry Clay, or to their hatred for John Tyler, let such factious spirits, who would even abandon their Tariff comrades to their fate, resort to these desperate extremities. But let no Democratic or Whig member, who loves his country, think one moment of adjourning, without provibing for the necessities of the Government."

FEDERALISM IN TENNESSEE.

The proposition of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Tennessee, for a general resignation of the body, to enable the people to return majorities to both branches prepared to execute their will in the election of the United States Senators, has been met with nothing but prevarication. The Federal members, *Frey, Foster, Peyton and Jennings*—who busied themselves, in the beginning, to have the Democratic challenge of resignation accepted—have in a public letter, declined to meddle further than to answer for themselves. They say they are willing to resign; but add—

"They can conceive of many reasons for a refusal to accept the proposition of your party in the Assembly, which might operate to beget an honest difference of opinion and conduct in the ranks of our pary. For instance; there may be—as we have no doubt there are—Whig members of the present General Assembly whose constituents are opposed to the step which you advocate; and surely you yourselves acting in accordance with the political doctrines that you profess, cannot be in haste to condemn in a representative who manifests a determination, in every act connected with his public duties, to have a supreme regard for the wishes of a majority of the people of his district. In like manner, we think that cool reflection will induce you to join with us in treating with tolerance and respect such of the Whig members of the House of Representatives, (if any there be,) as think themselves and their constituents insulted and maltreated by the course of a minority of the body to which we belong, in proceedings having reference to the election of Senators of the United States, and therefore make it an indispensable condition of a general resignation, that some guaranty should be given against the repetion of similar acts under similar circumstances. Besides, gentlemen, by the way of closing our suggestions of a few out of the many reasons which might induce men of uprightness of purpose to dissent from you in opinion on the matter in hand, suffer us to inform you that there are those who use, in disproof of your position, what you manifestly think to be the most potent of the argument that you urge in its support. You say there should be a general resignation of the members of the present Legislature, because of the equal division of power between the two parties in that body, whereby it is disqualified to perform the important duties that devolve on it, and that have relation to the remodeling of all the electoral districts of the State—Congressional as well as legislative. But there are others who contend, with every claim to respect for their sincerity, that this very balance of party power in regard to the duties that you specify, instead of affording an argument to prove the propriety of a general resignation, is conclusive in demonstration of the impropriety of such a step. A thorough change in the electoral districts of a State, it is asserted by those who thus differ with you in opinion, is an act of power liable to gross abuse in the hands of any party having a decided ascendency in the Legislature, and is a duty, therefore, which can be performed with justice and impartiality only by a body in which, like our present General Assembly, the power of parties is balanced—a body in which nothing can be carried on in the nature of a gerrymandering process; everything that is transacted being, of necessity, the result of mutual consession and compromise."

From this it will be seen that the worthy managers for Whiggery—who apparently undertook to vouch for a general resignation of their party, before every Democratic member sent in his resignation, to go to the Governor with those of their opponents—now assign reasons to justify their friends for refusing to resign: and such reasons!!

First, the constituents of some of the Federal members may be opposed to their resignation. The majority of the people of a county are afraid to allow their Representative to resign, lest they might forget to re-elect him!! That is to say, the people are afraid to trust themselves with the election of their own Representatives!

Secondly, the Whiggies may feel themselves "insulted and maltreated" by the Democrats, "in proceedings having reference to the election of Senators," "*and therefore make it an indispensable condition of a general resignation, that some guaranty should be given against the repetition of similar acts, under similar circumstances.*" That is, the present Democratic members, who resign their seats, must give a guaranty that those hereafter elected by the people to fill them shall not "*insult and maltreat*" the majority, if a majority of Whigs should be returned. And this is an indispensable condition to a general resignation of both sides! What possible guaranty can the resigning members give for the conduct of their unknown successors?

But the third reason why the Whiggies may not resingn, is precisely that which induced the Democrats to propose it. The Democrats thought it necessary, "*because the equal division of power between the two parties in that body,* (the present Legislature,) *disqualified it to perform the important duties that devolved upon it.*" The Federal managers say that the execution of the trust now imposed by the Constitution on the State Legislatures, (having reference to filling the seats of the members in Congress from the State,) "*is an act of power liable to grose abuss in the hands of any party having a decided ascendency in the Legislature; and it is a duty, therefore, which can be performed with justice and impartiality only by a body in which, like our present General Assembly,* THE POWER OF PARTIES IS BALANCED."

So the Whiggies plainly confess that their motive for refusing to resign is the fear that *the people* will shake that *balance of power* which prevented the election of Senators last year; and which, being unsettled, might deprive Federalism of the opportunity of availing itself of the state of parties in the Legislature to bargain for congressional districts, in the new arrangements to be made;—thus plainly saying that the Whigery of the Legislature means to hold this business in its own hands, and will not give the people, who are to be represented, the right of choosing members to district the State, and elect Senators, according to their wishes! This is nothing more nor less than a declaration that the people, in an important crisis, are not to be trusted with their own affairs. Nothing more perfectly illustrates the Federalism of our time, than the Rhode Island martial law, to stifle the voice of the majority of the people—the breaking up of the Legislature in Ohio, because the Federal majority could not have its way—and this Tennessee confession.—*Globe.*

REQUISITIONF OR GOV. DORR.—The Providence Chronicle received yesterday, informs us that the requisition made by Mr. King of Rhode Island, on Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, was entirely unsuccessful. Ex-Gov. Arnold was the bearer of the requisition. He was informed that Gov. Dorr could not be taken from New Hampshire, and that "*acting* Gov. King" would in a few days receive his reasons in full for not complying with the request. Thus much for a Democrat governor. God bless him.—*Plebian.*

MISSOURI ELECTION.

We did not deem it necessary to keep up the detailed publication of the election returns as they came in from this great Democratic State. There being no question about the result, there was, of course, less interest about the details. The election being now over, we give a summary of the great victory which has been obtained. For Congress, the election went by default—the Coon party puting up no candidates. Messrs. *James M. Hughes*, of Clay county; *Aug. W. Bower*, of Monroe; *James H. Relfe*, of Washington; *John Jameson*, of Calloway; and *James B. Bowlin*, of St. Louis, are the Representatives. Of these, Mr. *Jameson* has served heretofore in Congress, and established a character for correct principles and ability. The other gentlemen are new to Congress, but highly spoken of in the papers of the State; and no doubt, deserve the honor they have received. Of one of them, (Mr. *Relfe*,) it is a case of rebuke to the spirit of proscription which turned him out of the place of marshal of the State. He is the brother-in-law of Dr. *Linn*, of the Senate. Of the two present Representatives in Congress, (Gov. *Miller* and Mr. *Edward*,) the former declined a re-election, the latter was superseded by a conventional arrangement. Both these gentlemen have earned the most respectable characters here, and will be parted from with much regret. Their personal deportment and political principles were equally correct; both are distinguished for the correctness of their judgment; and Mr. *Edwards* (though, as a young member, speaking but seldom) has evinced speaking-powers which would place him among the ablest debaters, after some years' service.

The State has an increase of three members from two—having more than doubled her representation under the ratio of 70,000. At the existing ratio, she would have had seven members; and in the census of 1850, may be expected to take place about No. 5 or 6 in the Union. To the State Legislature the Democracy have elected almost all. We do not pretend to keep the count, but will publish the list of members when it is complete. In the old Democratic counties (with few exceptions, from local or personal causes) Democrats, as usual, are returned; and a great number of old Federal counties have been reclaimed. Of these, the most important by far is St. Louis, (the city alone containing 35,000 souls,) the city and county together giving, in the hard-cider campaign, a Coon majority of 800.—They are all treed now! Of the two Senators and seven Representatives, the Democracy have taken one Senator and five Representatives. The other Senator and two Representatives seem to have been helped out in the election by *nativeism;* so that the Whigs proper seem to have nothing in this former citadel of their strength: a just retribution for the desecration of the city of St. Louis, in 1840, with coonskin processions, log cabins, gourds, canoes on dry land, corn-cob forts, string latches, pumpkins, potatoes, &c., with which they insulted (while they believed they were humbugging) the intelligence of what the Federalists call "*the common people.*" They are well rebuked for their insolence and folly. Of the other county and city elections, all went in the same sense. Of these, we note with pride the election of General *Milburn*, the proscribed Surveyor General, to be sheriff of the county—deemed the best office in the State; and here, to the honor of many Whigs, let it be remembered that they voted for him. This the Democratic papers openly admit; and thus show that proscription is despised by all parties in Missouri. We notice, also, as a sequence of these victories and this party spirit, that the aged and respectable *Thomas Watson*, the "*persecuted*" postmaster at S. Louis, is made treasurer of the city: an honorable office, and one of great trust, and given to Mr. *Watson* both as an indemnity to him, and as a rebuke to his persecutors; who, to get his office, had the meanness to attack his integrity. We see, also, that Col. *Shield*, the proscribed postmaster at Booneville—perhaps the second city in the State—is elected to the General Assembly; and here, also, we will remark that Mr. *Julius Demun*—who resigned the place of register of the land office in St. Louis when he saw the proscription of his friends, and threw himself upon the people—was promptly elected to a good clerkship. Truly, Missouri is not the land for proscription and persecution!

In their Federal relations, the General Assembly of Missouri will have a Senator to elect this winter. The time of the faithful, amiable, and talented Dr. *Linn* expires; and if we may judge from signs, we think he will be called upon to fill his own vacancy; for even in opposition counties, or where opposition members have been elected from Democratic counties, pledges were demanded and given to vote for Dr. *Linn;* and Missouri is a State where pledges have to be kept. The political life of a man terminates there when he breaks a pledge.—*Globe.*

From the Ralelgh Standard.

RHODE ISLAND.

Perhaps our readers are not aware of the fact that *two thirds* of the people of Rhode Island are *disfranchised*, because they do not own a freehold estate worth $134, which is requisite to make a man a voter. It is because the Convention to form a Government is elected by *one third* of the people, that the Suffrage Party appealed to the whole people, formed a convention and subsequently a Constitution under which the Legislature was elected which has been recently dissolved to give place to the Landholders' or Charter Party. By the interference of the Federal Government and the treachery and cowardice of professed friends, the Republican form of Covernment was abandoned, and Gov. Dorr became a fugitive from what the "whig" or Charter Party call justice. With one or two honorable exceptions, the federal or "whig" papers throughout the Union took sides with the aristocracy, sustaining the Charter of Charles II, and the oppression and tyranny of the Landholders—while the Democratic papers are unanimously in favor of the Suffrage Party; for theirs is the doctrine of equal rights.

And now, when the aristocracy have triumphed over the rights of the people, they pretend to form a republican Constitution—but this Constitution is to be formed by men chosen by the same party that trampled on the people' Constitution—by one third of the sovereign people of the State.

We give an anecdot illustrative of the character of the Charter Party, rom the Boston Post: "*Mr. Haskins*, of New Hampshire, who was arrested in Providence the other day for conveying letters from T. W. Dorr to his mother and other individuals, has been released. A carpet bag, that was arrested at the same time, is yet under examination. It appeared that the object of Mr. Dorr, in writing to his friends was to obtain their advice as to surrendering himself to the authorities of Rhode Island for trial. At the conclusion of Mr. Haskins' examination on Friday night, Justice Hazard said that *no evidence had been produced which implicated the prisoner;* but "these fellows," continued the Justice, (meaning the suffrage men) "require blood. *It is time that law was resolved into its original elements; for the letter don't care a dama*—I will take the responsibility; and accordingly committed the prisoner. Now is not this the real "whiggery?" Yes, this may be called "whiggery" to the back bone, and Justice Hazard a "whig to the core."

The State Convention of the Democratic Young Men of Ohio, which recently assembled at Columbus, passed the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we view with feelings of mingled pride and mortification the course pursued by the two great political parties of the country, upon the Rhode Island question—*pride* that the democracy, with one voice, have proclaimed their rigid adherence to, and approval of, the principles of universal suffrage; and *mortification*, that there should be found in our country, at this day, a party so recreant to all 'our fathers fought for and bequeathed,' as to stigmatise as traitors to their country, as the federalists have done, and still do, those who seek but the exercise of that privilege which, orignially a gift from the God of Nature, is further guaranteed to them by the charter of our common liberty."

From the New York Daily Morning Post.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On the outside of this sheet, is the speech of Mr. Calhoun on the subject of the tariff. The publication of it, furnishes us an opportunity, which we have long desired, to speak a word or two concerning its author.

From the earliest period in which we took an interest in politics, we have watched the course of Mr. Calhoun with deep and unabated attention.—We saw in him a man of mighty genius, original, bold, unconquerable, yet somewhat erratic. We saw that he was a man exerting, and destined to exert, a powerful influence over the destinies of his country. He seemed to be swayed by few or none of the influences of the time—his feelings were his his own—his opinions were his own, without regard to the dictation of parties, fearless of rivals, superior to selfish motives, the master of circumstances and of his own movements.

That he had intellect of the highest order, his worst enemies were compelled to confess. It was an intellect at once acute and comprehensive. Compact, logical, sagacious, and during, it penetrated the most abstruse subjects, grasped the most broad, stopped at no conclusion, however unusual, and shrunk from no truth, let it be never so fearful. Joined to this, was an indomitable energy of character, clear aims, strong purposes, and a will as firm as the rock. Nor did these iron qualities of resolution abate a praticle from the enthusiasm and generosity of his sentiments. He was ful of heart. His favourite doctrines were of the most liberal cast, looking to the good, not merely of a single district, but of the whole country, not of one man nor of ten men, but of all men. His sympathies, in spite of certain unfavourable influences of education, attached themselves to the multitude, and impelled him perpetually, though often unconsciously, to a career of the widest beneficence. Through the whole of his political life, and he has lived in the stromiest times—he has been open, direct, fearlass, and invincible. As a reasoner, as an actor, and as a man, he has proved himself equally worthy of confidence and esteem.

We have said that Mr. Calhoun appeared at first view somewhat erratic. It was nothing more that appearance. Because he trusted to the dictates on his own mind and heart, because he has never bowed down to worship the idol of the hour, but "kept right on his way," he has presented himself, at a time when neither his character nor motives were understood, in a strange and eccentric aspect. But time has set that matter right; and the more closely his career is scrutinized, the more convinced will an honest independent inquirer become, that he has ever been guided by a far-reaching sagacity and profound patriotism. His worst doctrine, as many will consider it, the doctrine of nullification, is but the doctrine of state rights carried to the final conclusion. It is a doctrine, sustained entirely by the resolutions of Madison in 1798, and so far from being destructive and dangerous to the Union, is the very safeguard of its integrity,—an extreme, but appropriate and rightful remedy for the abuses of a tyranical and exacting federal government. The rapid strides which centralization has recently made, are begining to instruct the nation into its vital importance.

At present, Mr. Calhoun is the leading man of the day. He is just the man for the times. The affairs of this country have approached a period, when bold and stringent measures are necessary to its advancement. Our politics require an original and impulsive leader. On the questions of the currency and of the tariff,—the questions which lie at the bottom of all our difficulties—the people are ripe for the radical, thorough and corrective course. We want a better curreucy; we want a freer trade. No man is so well qualified to work important reforms in our legislation, respecting these matters, as Mr. Calhoun. Both by opinion and character, is he fitted for the task. He has studied the theory of our Constitution, and of the constitution of American society, more profoundly than any other man; his convictions are clear and emphatic; he is no trimmer, nor mere politician; a friend of retrenchment and reform; he fights under the glorious banner, spoken of in the great speech on our outside, of "Free-trade; low duties; no debt; seperation from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the Constitution."

Having said thus much, it would be idle to conceal that Mr. Calhoun has our preference as a candidate for the Presidency. We believe him the best man before the public. He has a deep lodgment in the hearts of the people. But we only speak our own sentiments, we know of no factions. We mean no disrespect towards other candidates, and we shall abide, cheerfully, by the decision of a National Convention; yet foremost of all, we are attached to JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We would respectfully suggest to the Republican presses to discuss the British Treasury with all possible moderation and forbearance towards each other, and towards the Democratic members who may have participated of its discussion in the Senate. The Whig papers have already arrayed two of its most distinsuised members against each other—and this is no time, when we preparing to fight the great battle of '44, to engage in any impassioned controversies upon a subordinatn issue. Nor do we very well see, how we can engage in any regular discussion of the merits of the Treaty itself. The seal of secrecy is not yet broken. Its terms are not accurately known. A ratified copy is about to be carried to England by Mr. Derrick; and it is said, that it will not be published and proclaimed in the U. S. before the ratification have been exchanged between both Governments. Some of the rumors already afloat upon some of the most important points in the Treaty are already sufficiently vague and contradictory. As at present advised, we shall refrain from stating the rumors about its conditions, and still more from making and commentaries upon its reported terms.

MORE DISCHARGES.—We learn from the Philadelphia Express, that about two hundred and fifty workmen were discharged from the public works, at Harper's Ferry, a few days since. Cause:—want of funds to pay them that "two dollars a day," to enable to buy that "roast beef." It is understood that they have gone in a body to the "*entertainment*" provided by the Whigs in 1840!

Mr. CALHOUN'S SPEECH UPON THE TARIFF.

Governments are founded either upon partial interests of the few, or the general interests of the whole community. The two people which speak the English tongue are examples of each kind. In England, pursuing the theory upon which theirs was established, a system entirely artificial has been created, benefiting the few essentially, at the expense of the many; and so far has the system reached into every subject that could be brought within the range of legislation, that scarcely a law can be passed, which does not tread upon the toes of some vested interest, which legislation has brought into being. Our Government professes to be founded upon that system which consults the general good, but an immense struggle is now going on, to convert it into that artificial state which is producing misery and starvation in England to all those who are not the recipients of legislative bounty. The manufacturers, constituting but a small portion of the community in comparison with the consumers, besiege the legislative halls for bounties in the shape of protection, and the whole community is called upon to insure the bad business in which some of them are engaged. To secure their object, a clause in the Constitution, designed for the sole purpose of raising a *revenue* for the Government, is fastened upon, and so imperious have the manufacturers become, that to satisfy them, the Union must leave out of view the design of the framers of the Constitution, and convert the power to grant bounties to the manufacturers. This scheme, if successful, would show that our government had in the working of the machine, been changed into one founded upon the partial interests of the few, and in the developements of the system; presently all possible subjects of legislation would be absorbed by the general government, then would follow the impossibility of legislatiing without hurt to some vested right thus brought into being, and at last, when oppression had done its worst, the terrible evils would follow, which the laboring man is now groaning under in great Britain. But, thanks to the interposition of the veto power, and to the powerful speech which we commence publishing in this day's paper, the Whigs have been put at fault, and we may enjoy the hope, that our glorious Constitution under which we live, will still assert its great principles, and be construed with strict reference to the general interests of the whole community.

The speech exhibits those wonderful powers of generalization and combination for which Ma. Calhoun is so remarkable, and which are, indeed, the master powers of the human mind. Mr. Calhoun has grouped together impressively, at the conclusion of his speech, those doctrines which will carry us through all difficulties successfully, and make our government honored among the nations of the earth.—*New York Plebian.*

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed, to-day, as a separate bill, the land distribution part of the tariff bill which the President vetoed. It will be seen from this, as much as the Federal party hate vetoes, that they direct more of their legislation to procure them than anything else. This bill has precisely the same scope as the clauses of the two tariff acts which called out the two vetoes. It is to repeal the clause in the distribution act, which the friends of Mr. *Clay* inserted as the condition in which their great distribution measure was carried, viz: that it should cease, and the land proceeds given to the treasury, when it became necessary to levy a higher duty on imports than 20 per cent. ad valorem. They will, before the close of this session, have extorted three vetoes, to crush three attempts to violate their own solemn compact. How provoking, that Captain *Tyler* will not allow them to complete, by another statute, the perfidy of violating the recorded covenant, by which alone they obtained for Mr. *Clay's* scheme making a new disposition of the public lands, the veto of Congress!! They are resolved, by the effrontery to their repeatedly-foiled attempts, to convince the world that they are hardly enough to defy all the obligations of good faith, and all respect for decent appearances in regard to public pledges, to carry a point of partisan policy. They are determined to show that they are ready to sacrifice everything to Mr. *Clay*.

The Federal majority pressed through the penal statute against the States, disfranchising such as shall not obey the mandamus act, ordering the State Legislatures to make congressional districts to suit the views of the majority in Congress. This majority has the right, under the Constitution, to lay off the States in congressional districts; but it has no right to make the Legislatures of the independent State Governments, to do this work for them. Nevertheless the Senate has passed the bill from the House, depriving of their seats, the members of such as shall not yield obedience. The Senate amended the bill so as to exempt such States as Georgia, Missouri, and Louisiana from the penalty, because their Legislatures did not sit in time to obey the law, fastening it on New Hampshire, where the act was repudiated; but the House has rejected this amendment. If the Senate recede, it can only be to make sure of another veto; for it is impossible they can expect so monstrous a law to receive the Executive approval; or, if passed, that it will meet with anything but contempt from each House of the next Congress, which will surely not surrender its constitutional right of "judging of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members."

The amendments to the tariff bill, introduced by the Senate, were adopted in the House without a division.

The resolution for adjournment *sine die*, amended in the Senate—fixing Wednesday, two o'clock, as the hour—was acceded to in the House.

Washington Globe.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

SOUTHERN TONIC,

A valuable family Medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever, loss of appetite, and every symptom of General Debility, for sale at the Drug Store.

Sept. 5th, 1842. B. OATES.

Stables to Rent.

THE subscriber has a large STABLE, containing a number of good STALLS, which he would like to rent cheap, by the day, week, month, or year. He would also keep and feed a few horses on moderate terms.

THOMAS BOYD.

August 30, 1842. 75-t

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Congress adjourned on Wednesday last. The Tariff Bill which we stated in our last had passed the House, also passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 23, and has been signed by the President. There were several other important measures hurried through on the last day or two of the Session, some of which we hope will be vetoed. One was an act to repeal the 20 per cent. clause in the Distribution law; another prescribing the qualifications of members of Congress, and directing the Clerk of the present House how he shall make up the next Congress, and another granting further remedial justice in the District Courts of the U. States—all which we hope will be put to sleep with the Bank Bills and Big Tariff.

The Treaty.—We have made out to crowd the Boundary Treaty in this week's paper; but have neither room or the physical ability to accompany it with any remarks of our own.

There are two or three Counties yet to hear from to make complete the *returns for Governor.* When we get them all, our table will be inserted for future reference. Democratic majority in the Legislature----16 in the House and 10 in Senate----26.

Suicide.—A man by the name of *George S. Shaw* committed suicide in Hopewell Settlement in this County, on Wednesday last. His body was found in McDowell's Creek, on Thursday; and it was the verdict of the jury of inquest, that he came to his death by his own hands—having first attempted to produce death by cuttingh is throat, which had several gashes on it, and failing in this, he threw himself into the Creek and was drowned.

☞ *Kizer not caught.*—We hasten to correct an eroneous report circulated through our last week's paper—to wit: that *Mark Kizer,* who lately killed James Russell in Cabarrus, had been caught. The Postmaster at Concord assures us that he has neither been caught or heard of lately. The news of his apprehension came to us through a source so creditable, we had no hesitation in mentioning it in our paper.

☞ A few copies of the life of Dr. David Caldwell will be left at this office in a few days for sale. Those who wish copies must apply soon as it is not expected they will be left here after the agent has finished delivering the work to subscribers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN LINCOLN.

There will be a meeting of the Republican party of the southern and eastern portion of Lincoln county, at the House of Daniel Hoffman, Esq., on Long Creek, *on Saturday the 17th instant.* The object of the meeting will be the expression of opinion on the subject of the Presidency.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

September 6th, 1842.

There will be a meeting of the Republican party of the northern and western portion of Lincoln county, at Smoyer's Store, (Eavesville) *on Saturday, the 1st day of October next.* The object of the meeting will be an expression of opinion on the subject of the Presidency. Several public addresses may be expected at each of these meetings.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

September 6, 1842.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

VOICE OF OLD MECKLENBURG.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

In obedience to public invitation, a large portion of the Democracy of Mecklenburg assembled in the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday, 23d August, 1842, to express their opinion upon the subject of the Presidency—the nomination of a candidate, &c. The meeting was organized, on motion of John Kirk, Esq., as follows:

President, Dr. STEPHEN FOX.

Vice Presidents, Capt. JOHN WALKER, Col. HENRY HOOVER, CALEB ERWIN and ROBERT LEMONDS, Esqs.

Secretaries, ISAAC S. ALEXANDER and JOHN K. HARRISON.

On motion of JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, a Committee was appointed to report business for the meeting, to consist of John Kirk, Dr. Charles J. Fox, F. H. McDowell, David Simpson, F. H. Maxwell, and Dr. P. C. Caldwell;—and on motion of Dr. Fox, the name of J. W. Hampton was added to said Committee.

After a short absence, the Committee returned, and through Dr. C. J. Fox, reported the following:

In a country like ours, where every man is blessed with the privilege of thinking as he pleases, speaking as he thinks and acting accordingly, it would be strange indeed if in moments of excitement that country should not occasionally be led into error;—and it would be equally strange if that country, in which virtue and intelligence are so happily diffused as in ours, should not, upon a "sober second thought," return to the adoption of those true principles in the exercise of which it has enjoyed freedom and independence. This, as we conceive, is most strikingly manifested in the history of our country within the last few years. And we have the most conclusion evidence of the truth of this fact, that the people, although deceived for a time, with false shows, false promises, false declarations, &c., will upon sober reflection return to those principles upon which our Government was originaly founded and upon which its existence as a republic so materially depends. During the last Presidential election it could but be a source of pain and mortification to every friend of his country, to witness the desperate and delusive means which the Federal party adopted to carry their point, and the effect which those means unfortunately exerted upon the great body of the American people. Happily, however, the cloud which for a time cast a shadow over our brightest prospects has been dissipated. "Truth crushed to earth has risen again." The people every where are deserting their deceivers of 1840, and rallying again under the glorious banner of equal rights. Under such circumstances, they naturally begin to look around them for a leader in the great contest of 1844. Their standard-bearer in that contest must be a Democrat not only in name, but in principle;—of the first order of mental endowments, of experience as a statesman, of pure private and public character, and firm as truth. Is it asked—where is such a man?—We point to JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina.

It were almost supererogation te enumerate the claims Mr. Calhoun has upon the party of which he is the great head, and upon the country for elevation to the distinguished office to which we now nominate him. Entering Congress at an early age, and at an important crisis in our national history, he has devoted a long political life to the support of the great principles upon which alone we believe the perpetuity of our free institutions depends. Though young in years and experience as a legislator, the burden of supporting on the floor of Congress our second war of independence, and the originating and carrying through measures for its vigorous prosecution, mainly rested upon his shoulders, and most nobly did he meet this heavy responsibility.—And when called by that stern republican, Mr. Monroe, to the administration of the War Department, his administrative talents were found to be no less distinguished than those he possessed as a legislator. Throughout a public life of more than thirty years, his steady adherence to the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; his unequalled defence of those doctrines on all occasions; his spotless private character and perfect freedom from and independence of the restraints of party tactics; his splendid talents and thorough knowledge of the nature and operation of our beautiful system, of civil, religious, and political liberty, and his ripe experience as a practical statesman, all, in our view, peculiarly qualify him to fill the Presidential chair, and restore our Government to credit—from present chaos, to restore system, order and regularity—from extravagance and embarrassment, to restore economy, honesty in public officers—prosperity, confidence and accountability.

Besides the foregoing reasons, there are others equally strong, why the next candidate of the Democratic party for President should be from the Southern portion of the Union. First: neither of the Southern States proper (except Va.) has ever been honored with having that distinguished office be stowed upon one of their sons; and several questions upon which the Southern people are, and have a right to be, peculiarly sensitive, would at once be put at rest by the elevation of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidential chair: his elevation would at once restore harmony and confidence between the north and the south, now seriously estranged by the wicked schemes of the northern monopolists and fanatics. Therefore,

Resolved, That we nominate JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina as the candidate of the Republican party for next President of the United States.

But in making this nomination, we would not be understood as detracting from the merits of the other distinguished men of our party who have been spoken of in connexion with that office. Though Mr. Calhoun is our first choice, if, either through the medium of a national Convention or otherwise, it shall be ascertained that some other individual of our party, embodying our principles, shall meet more fully the approbation of our friends throughout the Union, we stand ready, as patriots, loving our country more than men, to give up our choice in obedience to the popular will. And we request our Democratic fellow-citizens in other Counties of this State in primary meetings to interchange views with us, that we may act together in the common cause of redeeming our down-trodden country from the yoke of Federal oppression.

In obedience to a general call from the meeting, Col. MICHAEL HOKE of Lincoln, rose and delivered an address of about three quarters of an hour in length—cordially approbating the preamble and Resolution, and urging the propriety and importance of an immediate nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. He was frequently interrupted by the applause of the meeting; and at the close of his speech, the preamble and Resolution were *unanimously* adopted.

On motion, it was *Resolved,* that the following persons constitute a Committee of Correspondence, to confer with the friends of Mr. CALHOUN in this and other States—Hon. Green W. Caldwell, Dr. Stephen Fox, John Walker, Isaac S. Alexander, C. T. Alexander, Jr., Dr. Charles J. Fox, J. W. Hampton, Dr. P. C. Caldwell.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers thereof; and they were requested to sign these proceedings and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers of the State to copy the same.

STEPHEN FOX, President.

JOHN WALKER,
HENRY HOOVER,
CALEB ERWIN,
ROBERT LEMONDS, } Vice Pres'ts.

JOHN K. HARRISON,
I. S. ALEXANDER } Secretaries.

THE DIFFICUTY.—The difficulty in the way of making a judicious tariff sufficient for the wants of the Government, and incidentally affording all the protection that any class of manufacturers can desire, may be stated in a few words, viz: The Whigs dare not go before the people in an election for President, with their favorite projects—distribution, assumption of State debts, and a bank; and, therefore, wish to leave the tariff unsettled, for the purpose of making, it possible, political capital out of it; knowing that, should such a tariff bill as above alluded to be presented to Congress, the Democrats would vote for it, and thereby bankrupt the Whig party of all political capital. This is a true statement of the case; and the people of all classes—manufacturers, farmers, laborers, mechanics, and traders—should bear this in mind. Keep it before the people.—*Bay State Democrat.*

THE NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A TREATY.

To Settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: and whereas, it is now thought to be the interest of both parties, that avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalent and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable: And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas, the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; And whereas, both His Majesty and the United States, are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object:" And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on: And whereas, the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; The United States of America and Her Britanic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and singed the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and declared, that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1793, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about south eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. north intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the states of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

ARTICLE II.—It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrick channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel, at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eatwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence up the east Neebrick channel, nearest to St. George's Island, thence through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile from St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point southwesterly through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the northwestern main land, to the mouth of Pigeon river and at the said river to, and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the lakes of the height or Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaquinaga, and through that Lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the commissioners traced the line to the most north-

[redacted] within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessary claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two concentrating parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the Northeastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty: and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further, to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838: the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, from the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed that for the purpose, of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for making the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described; from the source of the St. Croix to the River, St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said river, and along the river St Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of said lake, they shall ascertain, fix and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the lane described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments, a joint report or declaration, under their hands, and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of Long Sault Islands, and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the river Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blance, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectfully, the laws, rights and ob-

WHEAT CROP.

We are glad to hear that the approaching harvest bids fair. The husbandman is about to receive a rich reward for his labor. The Rochester Democrat, speaking of Livingston and Monroe counties, Western New York, says: "We were struck with the unusual luxuriance of the wheat fields. Heavy as the wheat usually is in this prolific region, we never saw it as thick as it is now. If nothing happens, the average bushels per acre will be at least one-third greater than last year."

In Pennsylvania, the prospect of an abundant harvest continue undiminished. Many of the farmers say they never beheld such crops. Harvest has already commenced in different parts of the country.

The crop of rye in New Hampshire, will be very heavy, from the present prospect.

In Ohio, it is said the wheat crop will exceed those of any previous year. A large portion of it is already harvested.

In Virginia, the wheat and Indian corn has been considerably injured by heavy rains.

In Maryland, too, the wheat has been extensively injured by rust; and the yield will be very small.

In Tennessee, the wheat crop has turned out extremely well. Flour is selling at two dollars per hundred, and dull at that. The prospect of an abundant crop of corn was never better.

In Kentucky, the wheat has been slightly injured by rust; the rye crop, though not bad, is not good as usual; hay will give but an average crop; but all the other important crops, corn, hemp, oats, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, and fruits, were never more promising than they now are.

In Indiana, the wheat crop was never larger, or more promising than this season. A large part of it is already harvested.—*Pen. Yan. Dem.*

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "The hills and dales, fields and fruits of Ohio, never looked more beautiful, nor the crops more abundant. What has been said of the great wheat crop is in no way exaggerated. Field after field of yellow grain meets your eye in every direction. The stalks stand very thick, and the heads are borne down with the weight. The harvest is over in the lower part of the Miami country. It is not injured in the least, and the whole crop of Ohio will probably be gathered and housed without the least damage."

The harvest in this region has fairly commenced, and we are happy to say that the quantity and quality of wheat was never surpassed. The season has been thoughout most favorable, with the exception of a heavy storm last week, which, however, has not been near so injurious as was at first anticipated. The wheat was a good deal blown down, but most of it has again righted itself, and no injury was produced, other than the inconvenience of harvesting with the sickle instead of the cradle.—*Warsaw (Ill.) Signal.*

The St. Louis New Era, of the 29th June says: "Some of our farmers have completed their harvest, and we are glad to hear from every quarter, the most satisfactory accounts as to the quantity and excellence of the grain. The wheat crop will be immense, and although it is quite certain that the price will be greatly reduced, it will still go far towards the payment of the balances from the farmer to the merchant and to each other."

The harvest has commenced in good earnest in this section, and we are informed that the crops of wheat and rye generally are, on an average, as good as usual. Oats, we believe, never looked finer, or promised a more abundant yield. Grass and corn are rather "young," but there is yet a possibility, that the latter may come up to a fair medium crop. The late rains and warm weather have greatly aided its growth. On the whole, farmers have little cause to complain of the freaks of dame Nature, since, although she withheld the "early," she has not forgotten to forward the "latter rain in its season" to crown their labors with a reasonable measure of success.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

For the last week the farmers of this county have been busily engaged in harvesting. Notwithstanding the unfavorable indications manifested in early part of the season, we believe that the wheat generally turns out well. In fact so heavy a crop was never before known in this county. It is estimated that the quantity of wheat exceeds, by from one-quarter to one-third the product of any former year since the settlement of the county. The farmers of St. Joseph county have finished gathering the wheat, and it is said to be remarkable fine. There is no danger of starving to death in this country.—*Kalamazoo Gaz.*

From all quarters we hear of the abundance in prospective, of the present crop. We may join in the general cry, "that it never looked better here." One third more, at the least calculation, will be raised in the Grand River valley this year, than has ever been raised in it in any one year before.—*Grand Rapids Enquirer.*

The farmers are busily engaged, at present, in this section, in harvesting their wheat. The crop, we understand, has been considerably injured by rust, and there is also an unusual quantity of smut, but the crop will be, notwithstanding, larger than usual.—*Jonesville Expositor.*

Wheat harvest commenced in Caledonia, Le Boy, and other points in those regions. The crops never were better. The last week of fair, warm weather, has had a most salutary influence upon all spring crops. Hay is heavy. Potatoes promise well.—Corn has received a fine start, and fruit looks fine. Indeed, a bountiful Providence is preparing a rich reward for the husbandman.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A correspondent at Napoleon, Ripley county, Indiana, writes us that the wheat crop in that quarter was never larger or more promising than this season. A large part of it is already harvested.

Immense quantities of honey have been gathered all over the state this season, larger than was before known. It can now be had at Napoleon, of finest quality, at three cents per pound.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

Capt. Able Moore has forty acres of the heaviest wheat we ever seen in this country. It is full six feet high—and a shief bound with a single binder, was weighed in our city last week, and weighed *ninety five pounds.* It was raised on his farm, four miles from this city. Can any of our sister counties beat this?—*Albany Tel.*

AGRICULTURE.

REPORT

On Saving Pork and Preserving Bacon, made to the Newburry, S. C., Agricultural Society.

In compliance with the request of the Society, we beg leave to report as follows:

We could, in the first place, recommened that the butcher be careful in sticking the hog, not to stick in the shoulder, as by so doing, there will be but little blood obtained, besides which, the puncture made in the shoulder, will render it more liable to spoil.—The orifice at the throat should be cut large, and the knife passed up between the shoulders: in this way, the blood will be completely drained out. Scalding is performed either in hogsheads, or in boxes sunk in the ground. The water is heated with hot rocks. The rocks should ber removed before the scalding begins.

As we presume almost every person knows how to dissect a hog, we deem it unnecessary to say much upon that point, but would merely recommend that a sharp knife be used, in order that the meat may be cut smooth; for should it be haggled, it will be more exposed to flies. Cut the middlings as large as the hog will permit, and as you cut, lay all the pieces of the same kind together, for convenience.

We are now ready to commence salting and packing away. A large table should be placed for salting upon, and one bushel and a half of salt to the thousand pounds is sufficient. Rub the salt on well with the hand, and be careful to fill all the crevices, and cover the ends of the bones. There exists some difference of opinion in regard to the mode of packing away. Some prefer packing on plank, others pack in hogsheads, or boxes, therefore your Committee will give both plans. When plank is used, they should be placed near the floor or ground, on pieces of timber, sticks of wood, or something of the kind. Pack the middlings down, so as to form a circle, with a hollow in the middle sufficiently large to hold the joints. Pack the joints in this hollow; after which, sprinkle the ribs and backbones with salt, and lay them on top for immediate use. The whole should then be covered with bagging, wagon-sheet, or something of the kind, in order to keep out the flies. The head and feet should be made into souse, or used immediately. When we pack in hogsheads or boxes, we place the middlings at the bottom and the joints on top, that they may be convenient to be examined. In the course of six or eight days, the meat should be examined to see if the salt has taken effect in every part, and if there is enough of it on.

Four weeks is a sufficient time for meat to lay in salt, unless the weather has been extremely cold, in which case the salt will not take effect so fast as in moderate weather; consequently it had better remain in salt a week longer.

It is preferable to hang up meat in cold weather, if possible, and the joints should be hung with the big end up. As soon as it is hung up, the process of smoking should begin. This should be done with green hickory wood, or chips from the pile. A constant smoke should be kept up, but care should be taken not to have the fire large enough to heat the meat. Six or eight weeks is sufficient time to cure it, but we generally smoke it until the middle or end of February, at which time the joints should be taken down, rubbed well with ashes, and then packed away either in boxes or in bulk.—The hams are sometimes sacked, which conduces very much to their preservation.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

JAS. L. GILDER,
J. J. KIBLER,
DAVID REID,
GEORGE NEEL, } Comittee.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash.*

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...r

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of JONAS RUDESELL, of Mecklenburg county, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

CHARLES WARD, of Lincoln county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ISAAC WYCOUGH, of Licoln county, Wagon maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ALEXANDER JONES, of Iredell county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

By Order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 8th, 1842. 76...3w

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and refinigorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from thepublic is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

BLAKNS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

THE CHICORA.

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

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A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

so they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

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N. S. DODGE,
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March 31, 1842.

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THOMAS BOYD.

August 30, 1842. 77--p